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Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,961 號壹拾陸百玖千叁萬零壹第 日亥十月壹十年捌十二月光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1902. 聚齊福 號捌十年式零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$21 PER MONTH

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WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
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12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement of the Company's Office, 88 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902.

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EMPORIUM.
THE pleasure of cycling consists in having a first-class Machine, and the above Establishment is always leading in this respect. We are Agents for the famous “NEW HOWE” and “MONOPOLE” CYCLES, and we also supply fittings of every description. Bicycles can be had in Second-hand Machines. Repairs executed with promptitude and skill. Enamelling a Specialty.

MCKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.

MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL
CANADIAN CHEESE,
IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).
Wholesale and Retail from
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net £6 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net £4.75 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [a321]

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No. 16, LYNDHURST TERRACE.
JUST RECEIVED a Large and Fashionable Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloths; Various Kinds of Dress Stuffs; Colour'd Silk and Satin; Lace; Handkerchiefs; Silk; Woolen and Sequin Trimmings; Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; Coatings of Tweed and Serges; Woolen Suits; Sweaters, and Focks; Linen Tab' Cloths and Napkins; Turkish Towels; Assorted Kinds of Toys; Xmas and New Year Cards, &c.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [a325]

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WITH ALL REQUISITES.

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65a
OWING TO REPAIRS TO OUR PRESENT PREMISES, WE
HAVE THIS DAY
MOVED TO 16, QUEEN'S ROAD
(ENTRANCE BOTTOM OF ZETLAND STREET).
Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brandy are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, \$25 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.
Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY \$12.50 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE “PALL MALL,” \$22 PER DOZ.

AMOROSO SHERRY, \$22 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY, \$18.50 PER DOZ.
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY, \$11.75 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

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NEW CHRISTMAS STOCK.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

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A VERY LARGE STOCK OF JUVENILE BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PUPILS OR PRESENTS.

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TENNIS GOODS.

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SANDOW'S GRIP, DUMBBELLS AND DEVELOPERS.

SETS OF PATIENCE, BEZIQUE, EUCHRE, BRIDGE, &c. IN HANDSOME BOXES.

A NEW LOT OF VIEWS OF HONGKONG.

DATE CAKES.

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33a

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WINTER SEASON'S GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES.

VELVET PILE AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.

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BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!

AS CHEAP AS GAS!

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HATTERS. FOR HOSIERS
EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, WHITE TIES,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN
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THE SAFETY VALVE OF HEALTH

IS NOT TO BE OBTAINED IN HARMFUL MINERAL PURGATIVES, BUT
WHEN SUFFERING FROM BRAIN FAG, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS,
LIVER AND KIDNEY DISORDER, &c., THERE IS NO DOUBTING THE
EFFICACY OF

TONINE.

IT REFRESHES THE STRONG, RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE
DEPRESSED.

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VISITING CARDS CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
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Copperplate work.

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Engraved and Printed by European Artist.

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HISTORIC MACAO, by C. MONTALTO DE JESUS; 12 Illustrations and Map. \$6.00

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THE 20TH CENTURY CITIZEN'S ATLAS; Edited by Bartholomew. \$17.50

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MORE TALES OF THE BIRDS, by W. W. Ward; Fowler. 3.10

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CANNIBALIST, by Harry Furniss. 6.00

NEW NOVELS: FLOWEE-O-THE-CORE, by S. R. Crockett. 31.75

BLACK SHADOWS, by Gen. M. Fenn. 1.75

BARBARA'S MONEY, by Adeline Sergeant. 1.75

THE INTRUSIONS OF PEGGY, by Anthony Hope. 1.75

THE LITTLE RED CAPTAIN, by Cudliffe Hyne. 1.75

THOMPSON'S PROGRESS, by Cudliffe Hyne. 1.75

THE MYSTERY OF JOHN PEPPERCOIN, by Tom Gallon. 1.75

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LAVINIA, by Rhoda Broughton. 1.75

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Three minutes' walk from the Steamer Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch from the City of Victoria. A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very

Bedrooms. Board and Residence.

By the day. From \$5 to \$7.00

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for Married Couples. \$160.00

Everything of the best.

Convenient for Travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (a. *Hengshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—“BOAVISTA”

Proprietor. Hongkong, 25th November, 1901. [3159]

“BOA VISTA”

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)

MACAO

Has been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (a. *Hengshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

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AT MODERATE PRICES; TO SUIT
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12, Queen's Road.

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PROVISION for (1) Self on retirement, or
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Wife and children in the event of his before
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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
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offers the above excellent form of Provision at
very moderate rates in the form of Endowment
Policies payable at 50 or at death if previous.
For full Particulars and Proposal Forms,
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MESSRS. DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
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	Per Doz.
B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner Wine, Green Seal Capsule	\$12.00
C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule	13.50
CC. SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule	16.00
D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule	18.00
E. EXTRA, SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Very Finest Quality (old bottled), Black Seal Capsule	27.00

B, C, & CC are excellent Dinner Wines,
D and E are After-Dinner Wines of a
very fine vintage.

ALL ARE SUPERIOR XERES WINES

The following Wines, bottled in Europe,
have been specially selected, and procured
from the celebrated firm of Messrs. GEO.
G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., of London,
Oporto and Xeres:

	Per Doz.
LIGHT DRY	\$16.50
SOLEIRA	24.00
VERY PALE DRY	24.00
FULL GOLDEN	27.00
PALE DRY NUTTY	30.00
FINE OLD BROWN	40.00

MADEIRA.

	Per Doz.
GOOD	\$16.50
FINE	27.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Lieber's
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On the 12th December, at No. 10, Museum
Road, Shanghai, the wife of W. J. B. CURTIN,
of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th December, at Trinity Cathedral,
Shanghai, ERNEST, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J.
W. CURTIN, of Maidenhead, England, to EVA,
only daughter of the late FRANCIS ROBERTSON,
of Buenos Ayres, and of Mrs. ROBERTSON, Forest
Gate, London.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VILLE ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 18th December, 1902.

By the last mail from England we received a copy of a report by Mr. J. W. JAMESON, British Commercial Attaché for China, on the foreign trade of China in 1901. The pamphlet is of an elaborate nature and extends to 54 pages of the ordinary size of our diplomatic and consular reports. It contains not only figures but also clear-headed deductions from them, and a careful reading will certainly repay the expenditure of time. For purposes of comparison with 1896, a year in which trade in some parts of China had to be carried on under the abnormal conditions arising out of the troubles of 1900, Mr. JAMESON selects the year 1896, in which commerce recovered from the shock dealt it by the war with Japan. In the interval the total foreign trade of China increased by nearly £9,000,000. Imports, for which more silver had to be paid, owing to a fall of over eleven per cent. in the value of the metal, showed an increase of more than £5,500,000, while exports increased by £3,313,000. The figures for British trade with China were in 1896 £39,103,800 and in 1901 £41,963,620—an increase of £2,859,820. The aggregate of British trade, which in 1896 formed 56.8 per cent. of the whole, was in 1901 only 51.92 per cent., direct imports from the United Kingdom falling 15.9 per cent. Hongkong in imports to China advanced from £15,226,000 in 1896 to £17,798,250 in 1901; and in exports from £9,008,500 in

1896 to £10,664,250 in 1901. India also manifested an improvement both in imports and export, whereas other British dominions shared in the twofold falling-off of the United Kingdom. Of the thirty-nine millions and a half of merchandise imported into China in 1901, 142 millions represented the value of cotton goods, over 42 of opium, 22 of kerosene oil, nearly 2 sugar, over 1½ metals, and over half-a-million woolen goods. Cotton goods have neither advanced nor declined during the past decade, the falling off in one class being made good by an increased import of another. American drills and jeans have increased, according to Mr. JAMESON's figures, while there has been a marked decrease in Indian T-cloths, and Japanese T-cloths. American and Japanese cotton flannel, and Japanese yarns have increased to a large extent. Nor is there much change in the opium trade. In spite of the steady increase in the cultivation of native opium, the Indian drug continues to hold its place, and the import in 1901 was almost exactly the same as in 1897. The importation of morphine nearly doubled in the last six years, and its use has spread rapidly throughout Southern and Central China. Pills are the common form in which the morphine is taken, but subcutaneous injection also exists. While the main staples of the import trade, except kerosene and sugar, have to a great extent remained stationary, certain articles included under the head of sundries show great strides. Chief amongst these are flour, matches, soap, cigars and cigarettes, aniline dyes, perfumery, paints, and umbrellas. Mr. JAMESON sees a gradual change in native taste and a tendency to absorb, more and more, articles of Western luxury. The growth of cigarette-smoking, superseding the Chinese water pipe as well as the Indian hookah, is a notable instance.

Turning to the export trade of China in 1901, the total estimated value was over £25,000,000, silk reccounting for £8,920,434 and tea for £2,788,355. The figures, Mr. JAMESON points out, show that the low exchange has had the effect of stimulating exports from China, and it has been asserted that but for the fall in silver many articles now in the export list would never have found their way there, and that a rise in exchange would cause them to disappear altogether. Mr. JAMESON, like so many others, points out the damage done to China's export trade by the suicidal policy of the native seller in adulterating his goods; and he shows how the fierce competition of European merchants for the limited exports of China induces the Chinaman to make his little go as far as possible. With regard to the tea-trade Mr. JAMESON puts forward the arguments with which we are familiar here, and declares that the British Consular office at Bangkok in order to take up the position of Judicial Adviser to the Siamese Ministry of Justice, has returned to Bangkok after his leave of absence in England.

The British sloops *Algerine* and *Phoenic* left on Tuesday for Canton. Yesterday the British cruiser *Cressey* left for a cruise, the U.S. cruiser *New Orleans* for Manila, the Portuguese gun-boat *Diu* for Macao, and the British cruiser *Eclipse* for practice. H.M.S. *Talbot* arrived from Canton yesterday.

We are asked to remind our readers of the sale of Japanese silks and curios this afternoon in Mr. Geo. P. Laumer's sales rooms in Duddell Street. The articles to be sold comprise silk temple brocades and embroideries, some very fine screens, kimonos, bronzes, porcelains, etc. The sale will commence at 2.15 sharp.

The O. & O. a.s. *Cælic*, which arrived here early yesterday morning, took from San Francisco treasure to the value of \$500,000. Among the passengers who arrived here is Ho Yow, formerly Chinese Consul at San Francisco, who is accompanied by his wife, family, and secretaries. With him also is Mr. W. B. Curtis, who is associated with Ho Yow in the latter's new steamship enterprise. It is stated that Prince Ching hopes to take a short trip to Japan next year as special envoy for the exhibition at Osaka. With regard to the appointment of a special envoy for the Louisiana Exhibition, it was intended to make a selection from among the Princes Lun Pei Tsu and Ch'en Pei Tsu. Prince Chun was not included. Prince Su is unable to take up the appointment, Ch'en Pei Tsu is understood to be unwilling, and Lun Pei Tsu is now mentioned as the likely envoy.

One of the most interesting sections of the report is that about "Shipping." The total number of vessels entered and cleared in 1901 was 64,844, aggregating 43,416,668 tons—including nearly 8,000 Chinese junks, but not the native shipping of Kowloon and Lappa nor that passing through the custom-houses of Mengtsze. Taking a comparison again with 1896, we find that the percentages under the different flags were then:—British, 65; Chinese, 22; German, 6; Swedish and Norwegian, 3; Japanese, 2; French, 1; all other flags, 1 per cent. In 1901 the percentages were:—British, 54; German, 16; Chinese, 13; Japanese, 11; French, 2 per cent.; United States, 2; Russian, 1; all others, 1 per cent. "That the percentage of British tonnage should have fallen off so considerably," says the report, "is due to the strenuous efforts made by Germany and Japan to compete for a share of the carrying trade on the coast of China, to the increase in the size of the mail steamers which German companies employ in their Far Eastern line,

and to the development of the Japanese steamship services with the United States and Europe." Mr. JAMESON continues:—"It was not to be expected that we would be allowed to retain for ever our former supremacy in the matter of the carrying trade, but the opposition we now have, to encounter is by no means to be despised, and should our percentage of the gross tonnage go on dwindling at the rate of the past five years, in 1926 the British flag will represent 4 per cent. of the whole." It is to be presumed that the ocean carriers know best how to defend their own interests, although to an outsider it is not clear why, if it pays the German and Pacific mail lines to cater for the large passenger traffic they have gradually built up, the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company should so systematically have neglected to avail itself of its opportunities." Mr. JAMESON sees an arrest of the development of early traditions of the P. & O. Company, which has allowed others to seize what by exercise of foresight it might have had itself. Admitting, too, the strong position of the British companies with respect to the coast trade of China, he speaks with admiration of the determined efforts of the Japanese, and points out the advantages which they enjoy in understanding the wants of native passengers. With regard to the opposition of other Powers, in their desire to foster their own trade, he says that the inducements being offered to those shipping goods to and from Manchuria via Dalny, may, at no very distant date, have the fleet of driving 150,000 tons of British shipping away from Newchwang. The burden, in fact, of the report is that the energy of Britain's competitors is making serious inroads on our trade, and that we are not making the necessary efforts to counteract these. We cannot prevent the increase of other Powers' commerce, but we can provide that our own shall not fail through our mistakes.

The French mail of the 17th ult. was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

According to a *Shanghai Times* despatch, the announcement is made of the engagement of Lord Rosebery's eldest daughter to Lieutenant Grant, of the Coldstream Guards.

An exclusive telegram to the *N.C. Daily News* states that McKeever, the young man who threw a chisel at the late John Kaszt, has been acquitted of the charge of murder at Liverpool.

Mr. J. Stewart Black, who recently relinquished his British Consular office at Bangkok in order to take up the position of Judicial Adviser to the Siamese Ministry of Justice, has returned to Bangkok after his leave of absence in England.

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At a meeting of the Perseverance Lodge of Hongkong, No. 1165 E.C., held on Tuesday evening, Brother A. H. Bottenheim was regularly installed as Master of the Lodge for the ensuing twelve months. The ceremony was performed by the Deputy District Grand Master, R. W. Bro. E. C. Ray, assisted by the officers of the District Grand Lodge. W. Bro. Bottenheim then invested his officers as follows:—I.P.M., Wor. Bro. W. H. Wickham; S.W. Bro. E. H. Hinds; J.W. Bro. C. A. Melbourne; Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. A. J. Dexter, R.N.; Treasurer, Bro. A. R. Lowe; Secretary, Wor. Bro. Francis Clark, P.M.; S.D. Bro. E. H. Sharp; J.D. Bro. W. A. Sims; D.C. Bro. J. W. C. Bonner; Organist, Bro. H. H. Harkness; L.G. Bro. E. A. Bonner; Tyler, Bro. J. Vanstone; Stewards, Bros. G. M. Young and A. Forbes. There was a large assemblage of visitors, including His Excellency B.W. Bro. Sir Henry Arthur Blaikie, D.G.M., Jamaica; R.W. Bro. C. G. Robinson, R.N.; Deputy D.G.M., Malta, and Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of the other local lodges.

A British Colonial Association has been formed at Shanghai.

The Duke of Orleans has subscribed 1,000 francs towards the statue to be erected in Tonkin of his cousin, the late Prince Henri.

According to advice received in San Francisco from Fiji, Great Britain intends to establish a coaling station on Suvaroff Island in the Pacific.

Major-General Sir Alfred Gascoole has been granted the Indian Good Service Pension, vacated by the recent death of General F. C. Cotton, C.S.I. R.E.

Mr. A. H. Savage Landor has left for another expedition—somewhere, home papers report. He has gone to New York, so perhaps it may be ultimately South America he is bound for.

A detachment of Russian sailors is leaving Cronstadt in order to complete the personnel of the Pacific Squadron, and also that of the Siberian Flotilla. This detachment will go to Odessa by rail, and from Odessa they will continue the journey on board one of the steamers of the Volunteer Fleet.

The Marcus Island Development Company of Honolulu has placed in the hands of ex-Senator J. M. Thurston for presentation to the U.S. State Department a complete statement of its claim to the island and for damages, by reason of the action of the Japanese Government. This recites the history of Captain Ross's discovery of the island and all his subsequent actions in relation thereto. It is accompanied by an exhaustive brief by Thomas Fitch, arguing the legal rights of the company. The company having filed a \$50,000 bond conditioned on having everything ready for the shipment of guano from the island within twelve months from the date of the bond, is now in danger of forfeiting the bond.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve the establishment of a special medal to be awarded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in accordance with strictly defined rules to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in chartered troop-transports in recognition of the extreme efficiency with which the trooping service has been performed in the recent South African and China Wars. It is His Majesty's intention that the transport medal shall be granted in future wars to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in troop-transports similarly chartered whenever a war medal may have been granted the troops engaged, but not otherwise. The medal and ribbon will always be the same, but a clasp will denote the particular war in connection with which the service has been performed.

The London *Gazette* of the 11th ult. notified that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto Elbert Angar Hewitt, Esq., General Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and President of the Municipality of the International Conciliation at Shanghai, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Iron Crown conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, in recognition of services rendered during the recent military operations in China. We congratulate Mr. E. A. Hewitt—whose transfer to Hongkong and resignation of the Presidency of the Shanghai Municipal Council the *London Gazette*, it will be noted, does not recognise.

Referring to the comments of the English Press on the occasion of the despatch of a squadron under Rear-Admiral Baron Stachek to reinforce the Russian fleet in the Pacific, the *Swit*, the Pan-Slavist organ, says that, inasmuch as Russia does not interfere with the affairs of others, she has the right to expect that others will not meddle with her. The journal adds:—"Although our naval forces cannot at present be compared with those of Great Britain, yet we must not forget that our shipbuilding programme provides for a rapid increase of our navy, and the success already gained by the Russian shipbuilding yards in this respect gives us every assurance that our fleet will soon assume proportions corresponding to those of our land forces: that is to say, as the army is increased there will be a corresponding increase in the Russian navy, which, according to the idea of its founder, Peter the Great, is to rank among the first."

Mr. Caine, M.P., who passed into the relative obscurity of private membership many years ago, is still capable of being roused, like an old war-horse at the trumpet call, by the sound of that petticoat term "navy rum," says the *Naval and Military Record*. Mr. Caine has been pretributed by learning that rum has lately been sold by public tender at Tientsin, and the Secretary for War had to confess that this ardent, nautical spirit has actually been ordered to our troops in the field, as per regulations. Mr. Caine's unsuccessful campaign against rum abroad carries us back a matter of twenty years. He was successful in persuading the Admiralty to deprive the officers of their "ale-gill," but the Board did not extend their experiment to the lower deck. Most people will agree that a middy, age 18 years, is far better without rum; but there is no sufficient reason why old officers should be denied their grog ration because a temperance advocate once had an official connection with the Board of Admiralty. The officer did not always drink his rum, but the ration was put to many uses, such as the illicit purchase of brass in Dockyards, or the timely refreshment of soaked coxswains. Nowadays an officer who wishes to refresh a wet coxswain must go to the expense of giving him whisky. Yes, rum was useful, and its loss is still sincerely deplored in the commissioned ranks. By the way, it would be interesting to obtain statistics as to the length of life of the average ship's steward.

The Shanghai A.D.C. gave a performance of *Iolanthe* at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday.

A Vancouver (B.C.) telegram dated the 14th November, says:—"Advice from the cable station at Bamfield creek state that a speed of 100 letters a minute has been attained on the Pacific cable." General Castro has changed his attitude towards the allies. While still protesting against the action of the Powers, he has ordered the reprisals to cease, and has restored the British and German railways and telephones. He paid a visit to the wife of the German Minister, who is lying ill in the legation building, and offered the great hospitality of his palace. He sent a message to Puerto Cabello ordering the authorities there to give the satisfaction demanded for the seizure of the British steamer *Topaz*, but the message arrived too late.

ENQUIRIES INTO COLLAPSES OF BUILDINGS.

BY W. EAST.
Yesterday afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazland and a common jury, the official enquiry was resumed into the circumstances attending the fatal collapse of house No. 45, Praya East, on 2nd August last. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government, Mr. H. W. Looker on behalf of the architects, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of the contractor, Man Wo. Mr. A. S. Hooper watched the case on behalf of the Land Investment Company, of which he is secretary.

James Orange, partner in the firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, was the first examined. His evidence was practically a corroboration of that given by Mr. Leigh at the previous hearing, and he added that he had not formed any theories as to the cause of the collapse.

Examined by Mr. Looker, witness said he had previously planned walls of dimensions similar to those of the wall that collapsed, and he had never known of any of them collapsing. The contractor Man Wo, who was engaged by witness's firm on behalf of the owners, the Land Investment Company, did his work generally speaking, satisfactorily, as Chinese contractors went.

R. K. Leigh, also of the firm of Messrs. Leigh & Orange, was afterwards examined by Mr. Looker, and said that the houses of which No. 45, Praya East formed one were better built than the majority of Chinese houses in the Colony.

Examined by Mr. Wilkinson, witness said the contractor, Man Wo, had been employed by him on various occasions, and had always given satisfaction with his work. Witness examined the materials used in connection with the houses, and his opinion of them was that they were good.

Following E. M. Hazland, civil engineer, who was examined as to his knowledge of the plans of the houses when he was in the Public Works Department, and who stated that he had no recollection of their passing through his hands, Aqueroo Meher, the overseer, was placed in the witness box. He related his experience as an overseer of building work and the occupations he had previously filled, and said he was now the proprietor of a hairdresser's shop in Pottinger Street. He knew what mortars were made of—one of earth and two of lime—(laughter)—but was not aware of the number of bricks in a 22-inch wall. The bricklayers sometimes laid bricks without soaking them, and he complained about it.

By Mr. Wilkinson—Witness complained to the head bricklayer, who had the master put right.

By a jurymen—He did not personally attend to his hair-dressing business, leaving that to his employees.

Man Wo, the contractor, was next examined. He said he had been a contractor for 25 years, and that he built the houses in Wan Chai in accordance with the plan. He himself selected the bricks for the houses, which were built of the Nam Kong brick and the Ming Kee brick; these bricks were slightly different in size. The mortar was composed of one part lime and two parts red earth, according to agreement. Regarding the supervising of the work, witness looked over it every day. The water for the saturating of the bricks was stored in a pond, and was carried by the bricklayers.

By Mr. Wilkinson—Witness did not remember a single instance, whilst the brick-work on the houses was proceeding, when the water supply had been cut off. He had never had any reason to believe that the work was not properly done; everything was carried out satisfactorily—of that he was positive.

Hugh Pollock Tooker, executive engineer, Public Works Department, said there was nothing in the Department that would show where the original plan had been deviated from in the present case. Supposing there had been any deviation, it would be the duty of Mr. Crisp, the Inspector of Buildings, to report it. Mr. Crisp did not report any such deviation. Witness said he visited the scene of the collapse on the day following the accident, and from an examination of the materials used formed the opinion that the brickwork was fairly good. In his opinion the immediate cause of the collapse was the wind and rain; the wind had probably found a weak spot in the wall that was not visible after the collapse. The effect of the deviation from the plan was to expose the elements a part of what was originally intended to be an internal wall, but he did not think that that had any material influence in affecting the stability of the wall, though it might have tended towards the collapse.

By Mr. Wilkinson—A window left open on the occupied top floor, through which the wind entered the house, would be a sufficient explanation of the collapse. Excepting the bad bonding at the junction of the cross wall with the back wall, witness observed nothing that pointed to a weak spot in the wall. He knew of instances in the Colony where other strongly-built houses had been destroyed by the wind getting inside. The enquiry was adjourned until Monday at 2.15 p.m.

HOCKEY.

The first match of the Hongkong Hockey Club (1st team) in the just instituted Shield competition will be played on the Happy Valley ground to-day, when the following will represent the Club—

Goal—B. W. Grey; backs—L. Murphy and another; half-backs—Lt. Quenell, C. P. Chater, and—Ransome; forwards—J. Hooper (capt.), R. O. Boggan, P. P. J. Wodehouse, Dr. Dartnell, and O. J. Barnes.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO. LTD.

The following extracts from letters from the Mining Manager of the above Company, dated the 1st and 4th December, 1902, are sent to us by Mr. W. Korfoot Hughes, the Secretary—

"Prospecting is being pushed on, and I am pleased to state that on one of the ridges between the Mill and Swah, we have made a discovery which promises to give us a large amount of surface stone, evidently the cap of a reef. The prospect seems good, and sufficient to warrant the laying of a branch line. This I have started, the distance being between 300 and 1,000 yards from the main line to the foot of the ridge. The difficulty there is in getting the stuff down, and will be met by the gravitation system, the full truck pulling the empty one up. The expense of preparatory work will not be heavy, and the actual cost of getting the stone will be slight indeed—I have cabled to Australia to engage at once an amalgamator and a prospector. In regard to tin, it is my intention to place a European on the southern portion of the Concession, and I hope to be able to give some information regarding it at the end of the year, but there cannot be much done this year."

ARREST OF HONGKONG FUGITIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

R. P. MOFFIT DETAINED.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of the 15th ult. says—

Upon the arrival of the *Hongkong Mara* from the Orient yesterday morning, Detective Fred went aboard and arrested R. P. Moffit, who was on the steamer's passenger list, under the name of R. J. Murphy. He was accompanied by his wife, and he effected great surprise when Fred placed him under arrest. The police say that Moffit is wanted in Hongkong for the embezzlement of \$2,000, and intend to try to hold him until the arrival of extradition papers, which will be not less than two months hence. The accused man has retained attorneys, and it is quite likely that he will be discharged from custody to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The police have no evidence against him, and their only authority for arresting him was a cablegram from Hongkong signed "Police." The cablegram was dated October 20, 1902, and asked the *San Francisco* police to arrest Moffit or Murphy, who was a passenger on the steamer *Gaile*. The cablegram described the man wanted, and said that he was accused of the embezzlement of \$2,000. When the *Gaile* arrived at this port several days ago she was boarded by Detective Fred, but he could not find Moffit. He was told that a man named Murphy, with his wife, had left the *Gaile* at Honchuan. Moffit says it is true that he left the *Gaile* at Honchuan, and he states that he stayed at Honchuan for a week before taking passage on the *Hongkong Mara*. He denies that he has committed any crime, and particularly the crime alleged against him. He states that for the past four years he has worked as an expert accountant in Hongkong and Shanghai, and been employed at different times by several different Chinese and British firms. He claims that the only money he has handled for other persons has been that coming into his hands in the process of checking up accounts. He claims not to know the name of the person complaining against him. Moffit states that he is 30 years of age, and says that he was born in Australia of Scotch parents. He left Queensland and went to the Philippines, and from there to China. He will not offer an explanation of why he left China under an assumed name. That fact, and the further fact that he changed steamers at Honchuan, convinces the police that he was fleeing from justice, and that he was doing everything possible to prevent his apprehension. It is probable that the company owning the *Hongkong Mara*, which is a foreign vessel, will have to pay a fine of \$200 imposed by a United States law upon a foreign vessel carrying a passenger between two American ports. Passengers travelling between two American ports on a foreign vessel often pay this \$200 fine to the company owning the vessel; and if this was done by Moffit it would go to show his anxiety to embark on the *Hongkong Mara*. In his case the fine would be \$40, for he would have to pay for his wife.

The *San Francisco Call* of the same date adds that Moffit was taken to the City Prison and placed in "the tanks" pending further developments. He at once employed Attorney Peter F. Dunn to secure his release on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

As we have already been informed telegraphically, on the 11th ult. the long-promised Yellow Book on the Siamese negotiations was distributed amongst the French Senators and Deputies. There were eighty documents, beginning with the Treaty of 1893 and ending with the Franco-Siamese Convention signed in Paris on October 7 last. It is interesting to observe that M. Delassac has actually obtained more than M. Houtoux desired.

M. Doumer, in April, 1899, approached the King of Siam in reference to the means to be taken for re-establishing friendly relations between the two countries. The King showed himself well disposed towards France, but this attitude was not maintained in the instruction which His Majesty sent to the Siamese representative in Paris, and when M. Delassac was entrusted with negotiations at Bangkok on the basis indicated by M. Doumer, the Siamese Government refused to discuss matters with him except on the preliminary condition that Chantaburi was evacuated. On February 20, 1900, the negotiations were interrupted, to be resumed in September, 1901, by M. Klubukowski, the new French Minister Resident at Bangkok. Upon his arrival at the Siamese capital, M. Klubukowski found the situation very unsatisfactory. Foreign influence was making itself felt, and he foresaw that France would soon meet with formidable competition in her Indo-Chinese sphere of influence. Acting upon instructions from M. Delassac, Minister of Foreign Affairs, he declared on January 15, 1902, that France would consider it as unfriendly if Siam afforded facilities for the introduction into the Mekong Valley of enterprises of public utility which might constitute means of influence. It became a matter of urgent necessity to conclude the Yellow Book to close a question in which time was working against France, and it was due to these considerations that a convention was signed on October 7 last.

M. Delassac, in a despatch of the 23rd to M. Dastat, the French representative at Bangkok, summarises and explains the treaty, and concludes by saying—

"By perfectly friendly negotiations without any sacrifice, either in men or money, we have arrived at obtaining clauses which enlarge our Indo-China territories, ensure the security of all this part of our Colonial Empire, and constitute for us from all standpoints in the Siamese basin of the Mekong the ample guarantees which our vicinity gives us a right to claim. I do not doubt that such conditions, by restoring full and entire confidence to our relations with Siam, will enable us to exercise at Bangkok a legitimate influence, profitable to the interests of both countries. Faithful to the rôle which at all times and at all points of the world has been that of France, we are ready, unreservedly, to co-operate in the work of civilisation undertaken in Siam by this His Majesty King Chulalongkorn. We expect from the Siamese Government that, abandoning the sentiments of systematic mistrust, which were too long testifies to us, it will on its side manifest the sincerity of its desire for an understanding. Already, as you know, a French engineer has been engaged to superintend public works at Bangkok and negotiations have followed for the organisation by a French bacteriologist of a French sanitary department in the kingdom. Lastly, the Siamese Government has just notified me of its resolution to restore the subsidy formerly given by it to the French postal service between Bangkok and Saigon. This is the first step in a direction in which we must hope that the Siamese Government will recognise more and more that it is in its interest to continue."

HAMBURG LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 11th November.

The question of the price of meat in Hamburg, and in others of the larger towns of Germany, commences to exhibit a rapidly growing interest all over the country in view of the scarcity of meat, which is now manifestly existing in Germany, and which is openly recognised by anybody who is not a member of the Agrarian Party. Unless the Government can soon see its way to lightening the burden of the working classes, by repealing some of the existing restrictions on the importation of meat from abroad, it seems almost a certainty that the consumption of meat by the poorer classes will necessarily become a matter of very serious consideration for them; formerly there was always a sufficient quantity of good meat to be bought at such a moderate price that the daily consumption in the average working-man's family never had to be taken much into account. Now, however, the result of the shortage of meat has begun to make itself felt. From almost all parts of the Empire news comes that the prices of meat have risen; from Frankfurt a/M, Wernigerode, Rosenthal, Hassenrode, Düsseldorf, Hanau, Gorlitz, Furtw., Eberswalde, Gera, Mühlhausen, as well as from all the towns of Hesse-Nassau, and from numerous other towns and cities scattered throughout the length and breadth of Germany, reports come to the effect that the various Butchers' Guilds and Associations have been compelled to raise the prices of sausages and all meat supplies in consequence of the continued scarcity and consequent high price of pigs and cattle.

In Hamburg itself the prices of meat, as quoted at the commencement of last week, were as follows:—

PRICES PER GERMAN LB. OF HALF KILOGRAMM.

In the carcass.	Pfennigs.
Meat	55
Lamb	55
Pork	60
Beef	52
Retail.	Pfennigs.
Meat	65
Lamb	65
Pork	70
Beef	150 for steak. 90 for roast beef. 60 for soup meat.

It may be mentioned that one German lb. is equivalent to 1.102 lbs. avoirdupois; 100 pfennigs = 1s. od. Lamb—so called sucking lamb—arc eaten in Germany from the New Year to Easter; but ordinary meat is cut somewhat differently here to what it is in the United Kingdom.

The reason of the present shortage in meat supplies is still a matter of discussion, and of considerable dispute between the butchers and the Agrarian Party. The butchers on the one hand are mostly of opinion that the present meat-famine has been entirely caused by the restrictions and prohibitions recently placed by the Government on the importation of foreign meat into Germany; such, for instance, as the closing of the Danish frontier in 1887 against the importation of pigs from Denmark, the "Meat Inspection" Bill of 1900 and 1901, and of 1899 forbidding the importation of any stock cattle into any part of Germany. The Agrarians or the Agriculturalists stoutly maintain, on the other hand, that there is no present scarcity of cattle in Germany, and that the increase in prices is solely due to the recent agitation of the American Meat Ring of Messrs. Ammon & Co.

The Agrarians have undoubtedly chosen a very shrewd line of argument inasmuch as no statistics have been published since the Cattle Census of 1899 and, consequently, there are no possible means of ascertaining the existing number of cattle in Germany. After careful consideration, however, one can but little doubt that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is directly due to the Agrarian policy of the Government in keeping out by prohibitory importation of live stock from abroad.

The German Government has not lately taken up any definite position on the question of encouraging the importation of dead meat to this country; up to the present frozen meat has never found favour in Hamburg, but a considerable amount of salt and smoked meat is still shipped over here from the United States, and continues to sell at very favourable prices.

The best meat, in my case, always comes as live stock from abroad, and very large quantities of stock cattle and pigs were formerly imported from Denmark in particular; so that it was a great blow to the German meat trade when, under the pretext of some hygienic reasons, the Danish frontier was closed and the importation of pigs was forbidden. Until 1887 the majority of the Danish pigs for the London market had been slaughtered in Hamburg, because such an abundance of excellent meat was imported into Germany from the Mekong Valley of enterprises of public utility which might constitute means of influence.

It became a matter of urgent necessity to conclude the Yellow Book to close a question in which time was working against France, and it was due to these considerations that a convention was signed on October 7 last.

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GENERAL CHAFFEE'S REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Major-General Adna R. Chaffee's report on the Philippines, published at Washington last month, covers the campaign of General J. H. Smith in Samar, refers to some friction that occurred between the civil and military authorities regarding Leyte, and discusses the actions of various officers and the work of the Army in the suppression of recent insurrections. General Chaffee warmly defends the officers, and assumes full responsibility for all that was done under official orders. He says that the various Filipino bands were of little military importance, and in time can be handled by the regular constabulary. Speaking of the campaign in Samar, General Chaffee says that he finds nothing in the written instructions which "was not conferred by the conditions there to be overcome." General Chaffee says that the formation of concentration camps was necessary to suppress the insurrection in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas. He asserts that the civil authorities in some instances aided the insurrectionists, and says: "It was found necessary to arrest and confine 300 or 400 of the intelligent class in order to remove the influence of the masters over the masses of the population." General Chaffee requests the removal of all censuses that have been passed publicly upon General Bell regarding the orders, circulaires and instructions which he issued while putting down the insurrection.

An interesting feature of General Chaffee's report relates to the Moros in Mindanao and Jolo. He says that it will require time, tact, and patience to establish United States authority over all the Moro settlements. In this connection he says: "The sooner the Sultan of Jolo's title, actual or assumed, as sovereign and as sole owner of land in the Jolo archipelago is quieted the better for the situation. Probably there is little doubt that a money consideration will relieve the situation of his claim and his presence and could this be done, laws, just but simple, and so plainly stated as to be understood by the Moro population generally, might be enforced through the Datus upon their followers without much trouble or frequent resort to force. It will be impossible for many years to ignore chiefships—Datus—and to deal directly with the individual Moros as is done with civilized Christian people. It will, however, be a long step ahead for the inhabitants of Jolo archipelago when the Datus are independent of the Sultan and recognise the United States as the only sovereign to which allegiance is due and as the only authority empowered to enact laws for the government of the inhabitants and of the country; that all the inhabitants are equal before the law; that Christian people have a right to live. These few simple propositions acknowledged, the government of the Moro people would not at all be difficult. But to advance so far will consume much time and may result in national conflict; for the modification of present beliefs to accord with the above ideas will in some cases require that military force be used." General Chaffee says that force has been used only to the degree necessary to make it understood plainly that persons entitled to protection cannot be murdered, and that the authority of the United States cannot be questioned. The inattention of the United States forces, he says, has been misunderstood, and the Datus believe the troops to be cowards and afraid to attack their defences. He says force must be applied to humble their pride and assumed invincibility.

Commenting on other sections of the islands, General Chaffee says that at the time of writing his report the army was on a peace status. Troops are being withdrawn from all participation in civil affairs as rapidly as civil organisations can be created. This has been completed in all except Baanag and Samar, where it is expected to be accomplished by the end of the year. He says: "All parts of the archipelago except what is known as the Moro country have been formally organised for civil government and turned over to its officials, thus freeing the Army from supervisory or actual control over its inhabitants or their affairs."

A NEW YORK CAUSE CELEBRE.

The Molineux case, which concluded on the 11th ult. with an acquittal of the accused, dates back to December, 1898, when a package containing what appeared to be a bottle of bromo-seltzer was received by a man named Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York. Cornish was boarding with a Mrs. Adams, a relative, who, suffering from a headache, took a dose of the "bromo-seltzer," which was given to her by Cornish. She complained that it was bitter, and Cornish took a small quantity himself. Mrs. Adams became very ill, and shortly afterwards died in great agony. Suspicion rested on Roland E. Molineux, son of General Molineux, U.S.A., as the sender of the bottle, and on hearing this Molineux gave himself up to the police, but he was not then detained. Mr. Barnet, another member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, died after taking a dose of a sample medicine received through the post in a similar manner, and the doctors declared that death was due to cyanide of mercury. It was believed that Molineux's handwriting was on the package containing the poison. It was ascertained that the bottle containing the poison had been obtained at a shop close to Molineux's office, and that cyanide of mercury could be had by mixing colours used in Molineux's laboratory.

At the first trial, which began in November, 1898, it was proved that Molineux had married a Miss Chesbrough, and that a friendship existed between the latter and Barnet after Molineux had become engaged to her, and it was sought to show that a bad feeling existed between them in consequence. The trial ended on February 10, 1900, when Molineux was found guilty and sentenced to be electrocuted. The Court of Appeal in the following October granted a new trial, which has resulted in the prisoner's acquittal. Molineux had suffered much from his long and terrible confinement in the death house in Sing Sing, his appearance having undergone an entire change. Ex-Governor Black made an eloquent speech in his defence, and his father sat by his side during the trial.

A London special telegram to the New York Standard says: "A curious story has been persistently circulated for several weeks in Parliamentary circles in regard to Lord Salisbury's retirement as Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is affirmed that the coronation honours prepared by Lord Salisbury for William Waldorf Astor and Sir Edward Lawson, King Edward VII's personal physician, were rejected by the Prime Minister, who had been unable to approve them. The story is that the King was not moved by this argument, whereupon Lord Salisbury retired a few days before the coronation, and

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD. Immediate Possession. Apply to COMPRADORE OFFICE, Care of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3387]

TO LET.

AT the Peak. Spacious FURNISHED BUNGALOW. The SHOP—No. 9—BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Nos. 13, 18, 19, and 20, BELLIOS TERRACE. No. 1, BALL'S COURT. For Particulars, apply to TURNER & CO., Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3386]

AUCTIONS

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

Leasees and Manager. Mr. W. REULE. Representative. Mr. ARTHUR SEYMOUR.

JANET WALDORF CO. LTD.

W THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. LAST NIGHT OF "ROMEO & JULIET."

A The most gorgeous production witnessed in Hongkong.

MISS JANET WALDORF LTD.

L excelled the most sanguine anticipation in her magnificent rendition of "Juliet."

"ROMEO." Mr. NORVAL MCGREGOR.

D The most popular demonstration of homage was bestowed on the entire Company.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

O The immensely popular farcical Comedy.

"FACING THE MUSIC" R

Final production of the present Season (Owing to Canton engagements).

F Tariff and all other arrangements as previously.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3353]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

the 18th DECEMBER, 1902, at 11 a.m., at their SALES ROOMS, 3, Des Voeux Road Central, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising—

TEAKWOOD WAEDROBES with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, TEAKWOOD DESKS and CHAIRS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c. Also

A Quantity of SCALES and IRON SAFES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [3377]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

the 18th DECEMBER, 1902, commencing at 2.15 P.M. sharp, at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF JAPAN ESE SILKS AND CURIOS, comprising—

VERY FINE SILK TEMPLE BROCades, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, KIMONOS, CUSHION and BEDCOVERS, &c., &c.

SELECTED CUT VELVET PICTURES from the Celebrated "Nishimura."

BRONZES and PORCELAIN of various makes, FINE IVORY FANS, &c., &c.

On view from Wednesday, the 17th inst.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1902. [3339]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 19th DECEMBER, 1902, at 10.30 A.M., at H. M. NAVAL YARD.

SUNDAY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING OBSCURE AND CONDEMNED STORES, comprising—

OLD IRON, PAPER STUFF, CANVAS, COAL SACKS, ELECTRIC CABLE, FIREWOOD, &c., &c.

The Victualling Stores will be sold immediately after the Naval Stores.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3369]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 19th DECEMBER, 1902, at 10.30 A.M., at H. M. NAVAL YARD.

SUNDAY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING OBSCURE AND CONDEMNED STORES, comprising—

OLD IRON, PAPER STUFF, CANVAS, COAL SACKS, ELECTRIC CABLE, FIREWOOD, &c., &c.

The Victualling Stores will be sold immediately after the Naval Stores.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3369]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY,

the 20th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

FINE ART BRONZE GROUPS, STATUETTES, PLACQUES, VASES, &c., ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FANCY MIRRORS, CLOCKS, DRESDEN BISCUIT WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, LACE FANS, and a Large Assortment of FANCY and LEATHER GOODS;

Also

Three SINGER'S TREADLE SEWING MACHINES (NEW).

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3359]

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.

Dealers in MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2774]

M A R B L E and G R A N I T E

MONUMENTS.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2774]

A U T O M A T I C M A U S E R

P I S T O L S.

JALIBRE 7.63 m.m.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMENS & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902. [64]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, 3, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 29th day of DECEMBER, 1902, at 12 NOON, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the subjoined Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1895 to 1899, and that the HONORABLE CHARLES STEWART SHARP, ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD, and JOHN THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER be appointed Liquidators of the said Company with liberty for each of them solely to exercise all the powers of the joint liquidators.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1902.

By Order of the Consulting Committee,

WILLIAM D. JUPP, Acting Manager.

3371 THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3371]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the remaining Call of Three Dollars per Share is now called up and is payable at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 37, Connaught Road, on or before JANUARY 2nd, 1903.

On payment, Shareholders will receive hand in their Scripts for endorsement by the Manager.

By Order,

J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3355]

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

XMAS TREE ENTERTAINMENTS TO THE POOR.

WILL you help to make 600 Children and 200 Old People happy on Christmas Day?

Come to the Bazaar of Toys to be held in the Rooms of the Catholic Union, Glenealy, on SUNDAY, 21st instant, from 3 to 8 P.M.

Admission by Tickets.—Adults 50 Cents each (entitled to Xmas Souvenir), Children 10 Cents (call at the Children's Stall).

The Toys, &c., will be on View from THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [3370]

THE RETREAT, MOUNT KELLET.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE, GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON (PEATA EAST).

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [71]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, the Peak.

For terms and particulars, apply to BUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2678]

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS Six-roomed HOUSE in Conduit Road with Garden and Splendid View of the Harbour.

Apply to C. F. DE CARVALHO,

14, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1902. [3029]

TO LET.

NO. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to S. A. SETH, Dairy Farm Co.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [3322]

TO LET.

NO. 33, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Double-frontage House.

Apply to AHMET RUMJAHN,

62, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [2576]

TO LET.

M EIRION No. 2, the Peak, 6 Rooms, House near the Flagstaff; from 15th October, 19

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Ferry Household Requisito, Depot for
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17a, Queen's Road Central.

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MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo

PHOTOGRAPHER

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Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
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position Red Hand Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
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Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer-
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Vœux Road.

MORE & SELMUND,
43 and 45, Des Vœux Road. Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Bingers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners Composition ("Grey-
hound" Brand) and Blundell
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DEOZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

S I E N T I N G.
S U R G E O N D E N T I S T.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

T E R M S V E R Y M O D E R A T E
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [2525]

M R. C H A D W I C K K E W
D E N T A L S U R G E O N,
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

O f f i c e H o u r s - 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902. [3346]

T H E A M E R I C A N S Y S T E M
O F
D E N T I S T R Y

D r. M. H. C H A U N,
33, D E S VŒUX R O A D C E N T R A L, H O N G K O N G
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. [2383]

T H E A M E R I C A N S Y S T E M
O F

D E N T I S T R Y.
P. U. T U N G.
P R I C E S M O D E R A T E.
C O N S U L T A T I O N F R E E.
56, D E S VŒUX R O A D (corner Pottinger Street),
Hongkong, 6th December, 1902. [3277]

W A N T E D.

Y O U N G A S S I S T A N T wanted for
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd, Shanghai
House.
Apply to— W. V. ROBINSON.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [3372]

W A N T E D.

T W O U N F U R N I S H E D R O O M S in a
healthy, nicely situated house, Kowloon
preferred.
Apply by letter to— Box 165.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [3287]

W A N T E D.

A F O U R - t o S I X - R O O M E D H O U S E for
residence at Kowloon, at once or later.
Apply to—
I N S P E C T I O N N O R D D, L L O Y D,
3, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [3288]

W A N T E D.

A E U R O P E A N A S S I S T A N T experienced
in Shipping and General Office Work
State Salary.
Apply by letter to— No. 101,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3215]

W A N T E D.

A J U N I O R P O R T U G E S E C L E E K for
A General Office Work. Must possess
intelligence and good handwriting.
Apply by letter to— C. B. A.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3216]

R O Y A L A E R A T E D W A T E R S
M A N U F A C T O R Y.

H A S Opened a Town Depot at Ice House St.
to receive orders for their New and Ex-
cellent High-Class Pure Filtered AERATED
WATERS. Iced Dranks, Ice Cream, Iced
Milk, Sandwiches, Tea, Excellent Cakes—
especially prepared by Europeans—obtainable at
our Depot. It is very convenient for ladies
after a few hours' shopping to call at our
Depot for a few minutes' rest and enjoy a cup
of nice tea or a cold drink.

Open daily from 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Factory and Office—West Point; Tel. 367.
Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone 374.

F. P. BANENBERG, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2486]

[A L L R I G H T S R E S E R V E D.]

S P O R T A N D A N E C D O T E.

B Y A N O L D F O G E Y.

T H E F A C S I M I L E O F B I L L I A R D S.

Of course, it would be exceedingly difficult to prove such a statement, but it seems to me that more people enjoy billiards than any other game if we reckon the faculty of enjoyment exercised by active participation in the pastime. It is comparatively rare that I find a man who either does not handle a cue or has not knocked the balls about during his youth. Sir William Harcourt once declared that we are all more or less Socialists. With greater truth he might have asserted that we were all more or less billiard-players. And, indeed, I know of no game that can exercise a greater fascination on more men. The game in itself always looks pretty; it appeals to the eye. How sweetly refreshing is the stretch of green West of England cloth—so verdant that a well-preserved and well-kept table reminds one of long winter nights, of the postures of spring, of the level mead where the stamps are driven in, and of our sequestered camping ground in the summer when we pitch our tents for life in the open-air. A good billiard-cloth looks lovely. It is magnetising to the mind and restful to the eye. Anyone with an elementary knowledge of colour will tell you that green and red are complementary colours. They are almost necessary to each other. The red ball always looks alluring. The next time you see a party of friends playing pool or snooker just glance at the many tinted balls, and see if there is one so warm, so cheerful, and so captivating as that which is dyed carmine, or some such shade. But a beautiful white ball—I can not refer to it as spotless—is again another contrast which appeals to the eye of anyone with an artistic temperament. How noiseless these polished ivory balls roll over the green expanse and perform such feats at the bidding of the cue, that one could almost think these little playthings were sentient toys. Really, billiards has a most aesthetic side, and to me the game always seems so dainty, so delicate, with implements so light, and with science so bewitching, that I cannot understand why ladies are not greater patrons of this recreation. I am sure that our fair friends take up many sports and pursuits far less suitable. I am quite at one with Major Broadfoot, who in the November issue of the *Badminton Magazine* invites the attention of ladies to the suitability of billiards. I like the way Major Broadfoot puts the case in a few words, thus:—"The game affords interest and exercise without undue fatigue, whilst the attitudes, when correct, must of necessity be graceful. No game or pastime sets off a good figure to greater advantage, whilst the delicacy of touch which ladies possess is most valuable and leads to good scores. It must, however, be recollected that in all cases practice and play must be subordinate to more important matters. Work and duty come first—play afterwards." To all of which I offer a respectful "Hear, hear," because the fascination of billiards is so powerful that one may be tempted to neglect the duties of life for its calm joy.

L I F E S T O R I E S.

It may be thought that I have been guilty of the sin of exaggeration as to the spell which billiards can throw over even the strongest masculine tempers. But let me give you a few examples which are not hearsay, but of men who have come under my own observation. Take my good friend H. W. Stevenson, the present champion of the Billiards Association. Now he saw a table for the first time when he was ten years of age, and he was so mesmerised by it that to use his own words he used to "sneak into the room" and play surreptitiously whenever he could. Nothing could induce him to take up a commercial career, and when he was fourteen he began to play regularly; when he was seventeen he could make one hundred and the balls at one attempt. He has never been able to escape from this atmosphere, until now the cue that he clutches seems part of himself. Now take the case of two of the youngest players of the day—Willis Cooke and Tom Reece. Young Cooke is the son of the ex-champion, William Cooke, the great rival of John Roberts, senior and junior. He was brought up at a boarding school at Forest Hill, near London, and his father was most anxious that his son should not follow in his footsteps, and that he should not play billiards. Mr. Cooke destined his son for business in the City. The youth was engaged in commerce and in banking, but he never liked either of them. He had seen billiards, and he wanted to play. The desire of his father and the claims of business were nothing to him. What is the result? Young Cooke, who has been playing in the London tournament this week, is following in the footsteps of his father. He is certainly a beautiful cannon player. As he is only 21, on the 21st of this month, there is plenty of time for Cooke to realise his ambition and keep up the family name. Now Tom Reece, of Manchester—quite one of the most rising men of his calling—was a lad in an Oldham cotton mill. A member of the Oldham Seal Swimming Club he used to frequent a gymnasium for the purpose of developing his physique. At the gymnasium there was a billiard table—and he never saw one until he was sixteen. Instead of doing his exercises on the horizontal bar and the rings, Reece would sit and watch people play billiards. He could not keep himself, and he liked the game so much that he began to practice. Moreover, he improved so fast that he soon became the champion of Oldham. He has consecrated his life to the game, and will some day make a bid for the highest honours his profession can bestow. Again, Charles Dawson, who claims the championship quite as much as Stevenson, did not begin life as a billiardist. He was originally a red-mill at Huddersfield, but when a youth he fell a victim to the fever for the

game. Billiards, I think, exercises a fascination greater than any game ever invented. I was playing the other day at my club, and the steward, quite a veteran now but a great professional in his heyday, told me a strange life story. He was destined to be a working jeweller and served his indentures in the City of London. But he was also a private in the Middlesex Volunteers, and at their drill-hall there was a billiard-table. There he used to see other members of the corps playing pyramids. The spirit of the game entered him, and possessed his soul. He felt that he could play pyramids. When he tried he was undiscerned, but he persevered, and was soon the unequalled "potter" of the regiment. He became a great player at the all-round game, and so adept at pyramids that it was not uncommon for him to "pot" all the red pyramid balls at one break! Now, Mr. S. S. Christy is the only entrant for the amateur championship with ability to show good top of the table play; and yet Stevenson will give him points at the rate of 50 in a 100. The average man is outclassed by the billiards expert. But he should console himself with the reflection that he has other virtues in life than to play on the board of green cloth, fascinating and enthraling as it is.

FOOTBALL.

kind: The amateur as a rule is a poor judge of the pace at which a ball will travel and of where it will go, with the result that he creates difficulties by forcing the balls into most awkward angles, and by scattering them all over the table. Very rarely indeed can an amateur play the cannon and winning hard at the top of the table; and by these means all the great breaks of the day are amassed. By wonderfully quick execution Stevenson will roll up 100 near the spot. He thinks seven minutes a long time for such a break! Now, Mr. S. S. Christy is the only entrant for the amateur championship with ability to show good top of the table play; and yet Stevenson will give him points at the rate of 50 in a 100. The average man is outclassed by the billiards expert. But he should console himself with the reflection that he has other virtues in life than to play on the board of green cloth, fascinating and enthraling as it is.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Is it then any wonder that billiards is played by millions of people? And quite possibly the man who makes his two-break, as one of our club members says, derives as much fun from his knock-up with a chum as a first-class cricketer does from his compilation of 200. But so far as I can see there never has been, and there never will be any comparison between the degree of skill possessed by amateurs and the professionals at this monarch of table games. Probably this was never more forcibly illustrated than in the Amateur Championship of Great Britain, which has been recently decided. I read the reports of the whole of this contest extending over ten days, and I must say the play seemed very disappointing. There was little to make a man enthusiastic, although in the final heat between Mr. A. W. T. Good, of London, the holder of the championship, and Mr. A. J. Browne, the former, who is a licensed victualler, made a very fine break of 155. He put the object white ball in the pocket with his first shot, and so was left with only the red ball to play it. So splendid was his losing hazard striking that he made 51-shots of this description. His "in-offs," to use a billiard-room colloquialism, were made into the two top and the middle pockets. His plan was alternately the middle and top pocket. If one plays a loser from a natural angle into the top pocket, with a perfect half ball stroke, and with the exact strength, the red ball will touch three cushions and leave itself over the middle hole. These, of course, can be made in the same way, but in spotting for the middle pocket losing hazard always arrange for the half back stroke without side. By this means the red object ball is driven right up the table and rebounds off the top cushion so that it again leaves position. The two shots by which Mr. Browne made his break are easily within the repertoire of ordinary amateurs, but these generally play these simple hazards with so much side on their own ball that they make difficulties, and seldom leave the red in position. I know no better practice for an amateur than the one ball game of this kind, and having once mastered the half back losing hazard with the requisite strength he will find his game vastly improved. Amateurs have a great fault of playing with too much "side." For instance

take what is known as a "jenny" in the middle pocket. Nine amateurs out of ten play short "jenneys" into the middle with an abundance of "side" instead of making it an ordinary half-ball stroke. Play such a shot twenty times with "side," and twenty times without by the half-ball, and depend upon it, if the latter will often prove successful. Ordinary cues, for the putting on of side makes them less accurate. Now the great point in Mr. Good's break was to my mind precision and the pace of his strokes. That made this record break for an amateur off the red ball, and in no report or comment that I have seen has this point been emphasised. But, even so, do not let us forget that John Roberts has made 124 consecutive losing hazards off the red ball in a break of 514, and that Charles Dawson has compiled 273 by the same stroke. Again, 168 is the highest break ever made by an amateur in a championship match. What is this compared with the record of 722 by Dawson under the revised rules, and the 648 which Stevenson rolled off at the very beginning of his match for championship honours with Diggle on April 2 1900? These facts show the great gulf between professionals and amateurs. But there is still more telling method of comparison. For instance, when Mr. Good won the championship restricted to amateurs the other day his average yield for each attempt was nine, as he made 214 attempts to score 2000. Moreover, the average never has been above 18, but when Stevenson or Dawson won the professional title they have rejoiced in an average of about 34 to 37. Here again is a great difference, and when John Roberts was *facile princeps* he very rarely averaged less than 50 in any of his great entertainment. How is it, says the rascal in the street, that there is such a tremendous hiatus in skill between the best amateur and the best professional? The question is easily answered, for the former is generally a shot-player and the latter a break player. I mean to say that the man who has devoted his life to billiards has such supreme control of the balls that he loves himself a long series of what are easy shots. The art is to score the simple stroke and present yourself with another of the same

THE SUMMER SEASON.

is full of dangers particularly for the children, who not knowing the result of eating unripe fruit, indulge themselves; with the usual griping pains in the stomach as a consequence; mothers should have on hand at all times a bottle of Painkiller (Perry Davis') which will at once relieve the sufferer; it is a safe, simple remedy and it should be kept in every house. [2727-21]

POWELL'S GRAND XMAS SHOW.

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W O O D H O R S E S, S O L D I E R S, C A N N O N S, A I R - G U N S, S W O R D S, P I S T O L S,
D O L L S' H O U S E S, B E D S, F U R N I T U R E, K I T C H E N S E T S, T R U M P E T S, P I A N O S,
C L O C K - W O R K T R A I N S, C O B O N A T I O N P R O C E S S I O N S, N A V A L R E V I E W S,
D O N K E Y S, M O N K E Y S, C A M E L S, D O G S, G O A T S, B A B B I T S, A N D A L L K I N D S
O F A N I M A L S.

W O N D E R F U L M E C H A N I C A L T O Y S, C L O W N A N D B A R R O W, O R G A N
B A R R O W S, R A C E G A M E S, B R I C K S, D R U M S, M U S I C A L T O Y S, S T A B L E S,
E N G I N E S, F O R T S, T E N T S, F R O G G A M E, B O X E S O F T O O L S A N D T R I C K S,
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MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 31st December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 14th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOME"	On 28th January.

HOMEBWARDS.

TO	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"ULYSSES"	On 23rd December.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 8th January.
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 20th January.
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 20th January.

(Taking cargo at London rates).

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Hongkong 18th December, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 25th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKING"	On 22nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	On 3rd February.

HOMEBWARDS.

TO	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MAURITIUS, HAVRE, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEEN-KAI"	On 29th December.
NAPLES, LEGHORN and LONDON	"HYSON"	On 23rd December.
MAURITIUS, HAVRE and AMSTERDAM	"OOPACK"	On 16th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VANCOUVER and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th December.
and YOKOHAMA		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

OUTWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WOO-SUNG"	On 18th December.
CHIPOO and CHINWANTAO	"HUNAN"	On 18th December.
CEBU and ILOIO	"RAIFONG"	On 19th December.
AMOY, SAMARANG and SOURLABA	"KWEI-YANG"	On 22nd December.
POR DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 29th December.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	(BALAARAT	About 19th	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	F. R. Summers	December	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI	(BENGAL	Noon, December	See Special Advertisement
MANILA	MALACCA	Noon, December	Freight or Passage.
(Passing through the Inland Sea)	A. F. Street	About 29th	Freight or Passage.

PASSENGER SEASON 1903.

For MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON DIRECT. MALTA 6,064 Tons 28th March

WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT. For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st December
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th December
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MAIDZUERU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 24th December
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 31st December

Subject to alteration.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyor, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

R. J. REMEDIOS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP DEALER.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash Agents WANTED. 15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [3199]

FOR SALE.

PIANO ("PLEYEL").

Apply to HADDINGTON HOUSE, Kennedy Road.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3357]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 2SSG. AIR GUNS and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO. General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1152]

HOUNG CHEONG & CO., TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side)

Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [2239]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THESE FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULZIE'S, AMBERIE and KYNOCK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 9, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE.

and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in

CALCUTTA for CAFE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [1152]

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Russian Steamer

"KOREA."

Captain Pernitz, will be ready to load here on or about the 15th December, for the above ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [3174]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BENGAL."

Captain A. L. Valentine, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [114]

THE Steamship

"GLEN."

Captain E. J. Bullet, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight, &c., apply to

STEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [3378]

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Europe, &c., by s.s. *Bengal*, will close at 3 p.m., to-morrow. The *Ballaarat*, with the English Mail of the 21st November, left Singapore on Sunday, the 14th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 20th instant. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th October.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

POR

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DATE

Canton		Thursday, 18th, 7.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok		Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Dell		Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai		Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao		Thursday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Nan-tao		Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Kun-chuk and Sam-shui		Thursday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Chefoo and Chi-wu-tao		Thursday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Hoi-ho and Haiphong		Thursday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Pukhoi		Thursday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton		Thursday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow		Friday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila		Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Colombo and Bon-bay		Friday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila		Friday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Col and Hilo		Friday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore and Colombo		Friday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland (Or.)		Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila		Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin		Printed matter and samples, 10.00 A.M.
(late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Letters, 11.00 A.M.

Bengal

Kwang

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